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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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ANECDOTES *of* JOHN REINHOLD PATKUL,

now first printed from a manuscript account, written by the Lutheran clergyman who attended him in his preparation for his death, and at his execution.

JOHN REINHOLD PATKUL was born of a noble family in Livonia, a northern province belonging to the Crown of Sweden. The Livonians having been stripped of their privileges, and great part of their estates, by Charles XI. Patkul was deputed to make their complaint, which he did with such eloquence and courage that the King, laying his hand upon his shoulder, said, *You have spoken for your country as a brave man should, and I esteem you for it.*

Charles, however, who added the baseness of hypocrisy to the ferocity of a tyrant, was determined to punish the zeal and honesty which he thought fit to commend, and a few days afterwards caused Patkul to be declared guilty of high treason, and condemned to die. Patkul, however, found means to escape into Poland, where he continued until Charles was dead. He hoped that his sentence would have been then reversed, as it had been declared unjust, even by the tyrant that procured it; but being disappointed in this expectation, he applied to Augustus King of Poland, and solicited him to attempt the conquest of Livonia from the Swedes, which he said might be easily effected, as the people were ready to shake off their yoke, and the King of Sweden was a child incapable of compelling their subjection.

Augustus possessed himself of Livonia in consequence of this proposal, and afterwards, when Charles XII. entered the province to recover it, Patkul commanded in the Saxon army against him. Charles was victorious, and Patkul, some time afterwards, being disgusted at the haughty behaviour of General Fleming, Augustus's favourite, entered into the service of the Czar, with whom Augustus was in strict alliance, and a little before Charles compelled Augustus to abdicate the throne of Poland, and his subjects to elect Stanislaus in his stead. The Czar sent Patkul, with the title of his Ambassadour, into Saxony, to prevail with Augustus to meet him at Grodno, that they might confer on the state of their affairs.

This conference took place, and immediately afterwards the Czar went from Grodno to quell a rebellion in Astracan. As soon as the Czar was gone, Augustus, to the surprise of all Europe, ordered Patkul, who was then at Dresden, to be seized as a state criminal.

By this injurious and unprecedented action Augustus at once violated the law of nations and weakened his own interest, for Patkul was not only an Ambassadour, but an Ambassadour from the only power that could afford him protection. The cause, however, was this: Patkul had discovered that Augustus's ministers were to propose a peace to Charles upon any terms, and had therefore formed a design to be before hand with him, and procure a separate peace between Charles and his new master the Czar. The design of Patkul was discovered, and to prevent its success Augustus ventured to seize his person, assuring the Czar that he was a traitor, and had betrayed them both.

Augustus was soon after reduced to beg a peace of Charles at any rate, and Charles granted it upon certain conditions, one of which was that he should deliver up Patkul. This condition reduced Augustus to a very distressful dilemma; the Czar, at this very time, reclaimed Patkul as his Ambassadour, and Charles demanded, with threats, that he should be put into his hands. Augustus, therefore, contrived an expedient by which he hoped to satisfy both: He sent some guards to deliver Patkul, who was prisoner in the castle of Konigstein, to the Swedish troops; but by secret orders, privately despatched, he commanded the Governour to let him escape. The Governour, though he received this order in time, yet disappointed its intention by his villainy and his avarice; he knew Patkul ro be very rich, and, having it now in his power to suffer him to escape with impunity, he demanded of Patkul a large sum for the favour: Patkul refused to buy that liberty which he made no doubt would be gratuitously restored in consequence of the Czar's requisition and remonstrance; and in the mean time the Swedish guards arrived with the order for his being delivered up to them.

By this party he was first carried to Charles's head quarters at Albranstadt, where he continued three months bound to a stake with a heavy chain of iron; he was then conducted to Casimir, where Charles ordered him to be tried, and he was by his judges found guilty. His sentence depended upon the King, and after having been kept a prisoner some months, under a guard of Mayerfeldt's regiment, uncertain of his fate, he was on the 8th of September 1707, towards the evening, delivered into the custody of a regiment of dragoons, commanded by Colonel Nicholas Helm. On the next day, the 29th, the Colonel took the Chaplain of his regiment aside, and telling him that Patkul was to die the next day, ordered him to acquaint him with his fate, and prepare him for it. About this very time he was to have been married to a Saxon Lady of great quality, virtue, and beauty, a circumstance which renders his case still more affecting. What followed, in consequence of the Colonel's order to the minister, will be related in his own words.

Immediately after evening service I went to his prison, where I found him lying on his bed. The first compliments over, I entered upon the melancholy duty of my profession, and turning to the officer who had him in charge told him the Colonel's orders were that I should be alone with his prisoner.

The officer having withdrawn, Patkul grasping both my hands in his, cried out, with most affecting anxiety and distress, My dear pastor! what are you to declare? What am I to hear?

I bring you, replied I, the same tidings that the prophet brought to King Hezekiah, *Set thine house in order, for thou must die.* To-morrow, by this time, thou shalt be no longer in the number of the living! At this terrible warning he bowed himself upon his bed, and burst into tears.

I attempted to comfort him, by saying that he must without all doubt have often meditated on this subject. *Yes* (cried he) *I know, alas! too well that we must all die; but the death prepared for me will be cruel, and insupportable.*

I assured him that the manner of his death was to me totally unknown; but, believing that he would be prepared for it, I was sure his soul would be received into the number of happy spirits. Here he rose up, and folding his hands together, *Merciful Jesus! let me then die the death of the righteous!* A little after, with his face inclined to the wall, where stood his bed, he broke out into this soliloquy: *Augustus! O Augustus! what must be thy lot one day? Must thou not answer for all the crimes thou hast committed?*

He then observed that he was driven out from his country by a sentence against his life pronounced for doing what the King himself encouraged him to do, saying to him one day, in terms of much kindness, Patkul, maintain the rights of your country like a man of honour, and with all the spirit you are capable of. That flying into an enemy's country was also unavoidable, as the country of an ally would not have afforded him protection; but that he was in Saxony a wretched exile, not a counsellor or adviser; that before his arrival every thing was already planned, the alliance with Muscovy signed, and the measures with Denmark agreed upon.

My inclinations, said he, after a pause, were always to serve Sweden, though the contrary opinion has prevailed. The Elector of Brandenburg owed his title of King of Prussia to the services I did him, and when, in recompense, he would have given me a considerable sum of money, I thanked him, and rejected the offer; adding, that the reward I most wished for was to regain the King of Sweden's favour by his intercession. This he promised, and tried every possible method to succeed, but without success. After this I laboured so much for the interest of the late Emperour, in his Spanish affairs, that I brought about what scarce any other man could have effected. The Emperour, as an acknowledgment, gave me an assignment for 50,000 crowns, which I humbly laid at his feet, and implored his Imperial Majesty's recommendation of me to my King's favour. This request he immediately granted, and gave his orders accordingly, but in vain. Yet, not to lose any opportunity, I went to Moscow while the Swedish Ambassadours were at that Court, but even the mediation of the Czar had no effect. After that I distributed among the Swedish prisoners at Moscow at least 100,000 crowns, to show the ardent desire I had, by all ways, to regain the favour of their sovereign. Would to Heaven I had been equally in earnest to obtain the grace of God! At these words another shower of tears fell from his eyes, and he remained for some moments silent, and overwhelmed with grief.

I used my best endeavours to comfort him, with the assurance that this grace would not be denied him, provided he spent the few hours still left in earnestly imploring it; for the door of Heaven's mercy was never shut, though that of men might be cruelly so. *This* (replied he) *this is my consolation; for thou art God, and not man to be angry for ever.*

He then inveighed bitterly against Augustus, and reproached himself for having any connection with a wretch who was wholly destitute of all faith and honour, an atheist, without piety, and without virtue.

While he was at Warsaw, said he, and heard the King was advancing to attack him, he found himself extremely distressed. He was absolutely without money, and therefore obliged to dismiss some of his troops. He had recourse to my assistance, and entreated me, for the love of God, to borrow whatever sum I could. I procured him 400,000 crowns, 50,000 of which, the very next day, he squandered on trinkets and jewels, which he gave in presents to some of his women. I told him plainly my thoughts of the matter, and by my importunity prevailed that the Jews should take back their toys and return the money they had been paid for them. The Ladies were enraged, and he swore that I should one time or other suffer for what I had done; there indeed he kept his word. Would to God he had always done so with those he employed!

I now left him for a short time, and at seven in the evening I returned; and the officer being retired, he accosted me, with a smiling air, and an appearance of much tranquillity. Welcome, dear Sir, the weight that lay heavy on my heart is removed, and I already feel a sensible change wrought in my mind. I am ready to die; death is more eligible than the solitude of a long imprisonment. Would to Heaven only that the kind of it were less cruel. Can you, my dear Sir, inform me in what manner I am to suffer? I answered, that it had not been communicated to me; but that I imagined it would pass over without noise, as only the Colonel and myself had heard of it.

That, replied he, I esteem as a favour; but have you seen the sentence? Or must I die without being either heard or condemned? My apprehensions are of being put to intolerable tortures. I comforted him in the kindest manner I could; but he was his own best comforter from the word of God, with which he was particularly acquainted, quoting, among many other passages, the following, in Greek, *We must enter into the kingdom of Heaven through many tribulations.*

He then called for pen and ink, and entreated me to write down what he should dictate. I did so, as follows:

Testamentum, or, my last will, as to the disposition of my effects after my death.

I. *His Majesty King Augustus, having first examined his conscience thoroughly, will be so just as to pay back to my relations the sum he owes me, which being liquidated will amount to 50,000 crowns; and as my relations are here in the service of Sweden, that monarch will probably obtain it for them.*

At this he said let us stop here a little; I will quickly return to finish this will, but now let us address ourselves to God by prayer. Prayers being ended, Now (cried he) I find myself yet better, yet in a quieter frame of mind. Oh! were my death less dreadful, with what pleasure would I expiate my guilt by embracing it!

Yet (cried he, after a pause) I have friends in different places, who will weep over my deplorable fate. What will the mother of the King of Prussia say? What will be the grief of the Countess Levolde, who attends on her? But what thoughts must arise in the bosom of HER to whom my faith is plighted? Unhappy woman! the news of my death will be fatal to her peace of mind. My dear pastor, may I venture to beg one favour of you? I assured him he might command every service in my power. Have the goodness then (said he, pressing my hand) the moment I am no more, to write—alas how will you set about it!—a letter to Madam *Einsiedelern*, the Lady I am promised to. Let her know that I die her's; inform her fully of my unhappy fate! send her my last and eternal farewel! My death is in truth disgraceful, but my manner of meeting it will, I hope, by Heaven's and your assistance, render it holy and blessed. This news will be her only consolation. Add farther, dear Sir, that I thanked her with my latest breath for the sincere affection she bore me. May she live long and happy. This is my dying wish. I gave him my hand, in promise that I would faithfully perform all he desired.

Afterwards he took up a book. This (said he) is of my own writing. Keep it in remembrance of me, and as a proof of my true regard for religion. I could wish it might have the good fortune to be presented to the King, that he might be convinced with what little foundation I have been accused of atheism. Taking it from his hand, I assured him that my Colonel would not fail to present it, as soon as opportunity offered.

The rest of his time was employed in prayer, which he went through with a very fervent devotion.

On the 30th of September I was again with him, at four in the morning, The moment he heard me he arose, and tendering thanks to God assured me he had not slept so soundly for a long time. We went to prayers, and in truth his piety and devout frame of mind were worthy of admiration.

About six he said he would begin his confession, before the din and clamour of the people without could rise to disturb his thoughts. He then kneeled down, and went through his confession in a manner truly edifying.

The sun beginning to appear above the horizon, he looked out of the window, saying, *salve festa dies!* this is my wedding day. I looked, alas! for another, but this is the happier; for to day shall my soul be introduced by her heavenly bridegroom into the assembly of the blessed.

He then asked me whether I yet knew in what way he was to die: I answered that I did not. He conjured me by the sacred name of Jesus not to forsake him; for that he should find in my company some consolation, even in the midst of tortures.

Casting his eye on the paper that lay on the table, *This will,* (said he) *can never be finished.* I asked him whether he would put his name to what was already written. *No* (replied he, with a deep sigh) *I will write that hated name no more. My relations will find their account in another place; salute them from me.*

He then addressed himself again to God in prayer, and continued his devotions until the Lieutenant entered to conduct him to the coach. He wrapped himself up in his cloak, and went forward a great pace, guarded by 100 horsemen. Being arrived at the place of execution, we found it surrounded by 300 foot soldiers; but at the sight of *flakes* and *wheels* his horrour is not to be described. Clasping me in his arms, *Beg of God* (he exclaimed) *that my soul may not be thrown into despair, amidst these tortures!* I comforted, I adjured him to fix his thoughts on the death of Jesus Christ, who for our sins was nailed to a cross.

Being now on the spot where he was to suffer, he bid the executioner to do his duty well, and put into his hands some money which he got ready for that purpose. He then stretched himself out upon the wheel; and while they were stripping him naked he begged me to pray that God would have mercy on him, and bear up his soul in agony. I did so; and turning to all the spectators, said to them, "Brethren, join with me in prayer for this unhappy man." *Yes* (cried he) *assist me all of you with your supplications to Heaven.*

Here the executioner gave him the first stroke. His cries were terrible. *O Jesus! Jesus! have mercy upon me.* This cruel scene was much lengthened out, and of the utmost horrour; for as the headsman had no skill in his business, the unhappy victim received upwards of 15 several blows, with each of which were intermixed the most piteous groans, and invocations of the name of God. At length, after two strokes given on the breast, his strength and voice failed him. In a faultering dying tone he was just heard to say, *Cut off my head!* and the executioner still lingering, he himself placed his head on the scaffold. After four strokes with a hatchet the head was separated from the body, and the body quartered. Such was the end of the renowned Patkul, and may God have mercy on his soul!

LORENS HAGAR,
Chaplain of a Regiment.

The Comical Revenge.

WHEN the Duke of Alva went to Brussels, about the beginning of the tumults in the Netherlands, he had sat down before Hulst in Flanders, and there was a Provost Marshal in his army who was a favourite of his, and this Provost had put some to death by secret commission from the Duke. There was one Captain Bolea in the army who was an intimate friend of the Provost's, and one evening late he went to the Captain's tent and brought with him a confessor and an executioner, as it was his custom; he told the Captain that he was come to execute his Excellency's commission and martial law upon him. The Captain started up suddenly, his hair standing at an end; and, being struck with amazement, asked him wherein he had offended the Duke: The Provost answered, Sir, I come not to expostulate the business with you, but to execute my commission; therefore I pray prepare yourself, for there is your ghostly father and executioner. So he fell upon his knees before the priest, and having done, the hangman going to put the halter about his neck, the Provost threw it away, and breaking into a laughter told him there was no such thing, and that he had done this to try his courage, how he could bear the terrour of death. The Captain looked ghastly upon him, and said, then, Sir, get out of my tent, for you have done me a very ill office. The next morning the said Captain Bolea, though a young man of about thirty, had his hair all turned gray, to the admiration of all the world, and the Duke of Alva himself, who questioned him about it, but he would confess nothing, The next year the Duke was revoked, and in his journey to the Court of Spain he was to pass by Saragossa, and this Captain Bolea and the Provost went with him as his domesticks. The Duke being to repose some days in Saragossa, the young old Captain Bolea told him there was a thing in that town worthy to be seen by his Excellency, which was a *Casa de Locos*, a bedlam house, for there was not the like in Christendom. Well, said the the Duke, go and tell the warden I

will be there to-morrow in the afternoon, and wish him to be in the way. The Captain, having obtained this, went to the warden, and told him that the Duke would come to visit the house the next day; and the chiefest occasion that moved him to it was that he had an unruly Provost about him, who was subject oftentimes to fits of frenzy; and because he wisheth him well, hath tried divers means to cure him, but all would not do, therefore he would try whether keeping him close in bedlam for some days would do him any good. The next day the Duke came with a rustling train of Captains after him, among whom was the said Provost, very shining and brave. Being entered in the house, about the Duke's person, Captain Bolea told the warden (pointing at the Provost) that is the man; so he took him aside into a dark lobby, where he had placed some of his men, who muffled him in his cloak, seized upon his gilt sword, with his hat and feather, and so hurried him down into a dungeon. My Provost had lain there two nights and a day when a Gentleman, happening to come out of curiosity to see the house, peeped in at a small grate where the Provost was; the Provost conjured him as a Christian to go and tell the Duke of Alva his Provost was there clapped up, nor could he imagine why. The Gentleman did the errand, whereat the Duke being astonished sent for the warden with his prisoner; so he brought my Provost *in cuerpo*, madman like, full of straw and feathers, before the Duke, who at the sight of him, breaking out into a laughter, asked the warden why he had made him his prisoner? Sir, says the warden, it was by virtue of your Excellency's commission brought me by Captain Bolea. Bolea stepped forth, and told the Duke, Sir, you have asked me often how these hairs of mine grew so suddenly gray: I have not revealed it yet to any soul breathing, but now I will tell your Excellency, and so fell a relating the passage in Flanders; and, Sir, I have been ever since beating my brains how to get an equal revenge of him, and I thought no revenge to be more equal or corresponding, now that you see he hath made me old before my time, than to make him mad if I could, and had he staid some days longer close prisoner in the bedlam house it might haply have wrought some impressions upon his *pericranium*. The Duke was so well pleased with the story, and the wittiness of the revenge, that he made them both friends, and gave them a greater share of his favour.

ROME, *September 7.*

THE Vice Legate of Bologna set out lately with the Marquis Angenelli to visit Fort Urbain, and make the necessary preparations to put it in a state of defence. The militia of Romagnia are marched, agreeable to the orders of the Pope. We have received advice that the women of Faenza, being grieved upon this occasion at the departure of their husbands, and attributing to the Jesuits the troubles with which the state is afflicted, went in crowds to the convent of those fathers, to set fire to it, and had already thrown in at the windows some combustible matters for this purpose, but the Bishop found means to appease their fury before they had proceeded to the utmost extremity.

WARSAW, *Sept.* 7. Prince Repnin has received, by a courier from the Porte, an answer to the representations which have been made concerning the hostilities committed by the Haydamacks on the Ottoman territory. It is reported that the Sultan, having discovered the falsity of the first reports, has declared that his preparations on the side of Poland and Russia have no object but the safety of his frontiers.

CADIZ, *August* 30. Two galleons arrived yesterday in this bay from Lima, with 204,922 piastres in gold and silver, besides many other rich effects. Two more galleons were almost ready to sail when these left Lima. The Carisfort English man of war arrived here the same day, from a cruise off the capes St. Vincent and St. Mary.

They write from Saffy that an English ship from Maryland, having put into Saint Croix in Barbary, without her papers of navigation, the Moorish Prince being uncertain whether she might not be a Portuguese, caused her to be detained.

PARIS, *Sept.* 23. They write from Bourdeaux that on the 8th instant, at six in the evening, a storm arose there from the south-west, and continued with great violence until three in the morning, during which time it blew down the steeple of St. Michael's church, which was all built of stone, upwards of 200 feet in height, and was the finest Gothick building in the town; but the greatest damage was done in the country, where many of the vineyards were entirely destroyed. There has not been so violent a storm in that part of the country these 30 years, and yet we do not hear of any mischief occasioned by it in the harbour or at sea.

LONDON, *October* 1.

LETTERS from Sienna say that though the Marquis de Chauvelin carried over with him to Corsica a reenforcement of 7000 men, yet the brave islanders still maintain themselves in possession of Rogliano, Centuri, Marsilia, and Furiani, and have repulsed the French on all sides. These advices seem to be confirmed by letters from Paris, which inform us that it has been thought necessary there to send over likewise two whole regiments more.

Other letters from Bastia say that the French have not yet made themselves masters of Bibuglia, Luciana, and Borgo, as was reported. On the 5th last, at night, a detachment of their troops, composed of horse and foot, marched from Bastia, under the command of M. de Marbeuf, in order to take the first of these places. The next morning they carried a convent in the neighbourhood, after cannonading it four hours. They then began their operations on Bibuglia, but M. de Marbeuf being gone out to reconnoitre some posts in the neighbourhood, met with a party of the Corsicans, who fired upon him, shot his horse dead under him, and killed a Captain by his side.

Letters from Paris, of Sept. 19th, say: "By advices received from Corsica, dated Sept. 3d, we learn that when the King's edict and ordinances, which contain certain promises and menaces made to the Corsicans, were sent the 27th of last month to Paoli, he convoked the next day at Oletta an assembly of the rebels, at which the above edicts, and the Paris gazette of August 15th, were torn and trampled under feet by all the chiefs; and at the breaking up of the council they cried out, with all their might, to the people, *War! War!*"

Extract of a letter from Paris, *Sept.* 26.

"The Court has just received the following account of the operations of the King's troops in Corsica. The Marquis de Chauvelin having made his dispositions to attack, at the same time, several posts occupied by the rebels, put the troops in motion the 5th of this month, at break of day, in three columns, and the design was so well concerted that all the different attacks perfectly succeeded. On the right they took the posts of Oletta and Olmeta, and on the left those of Bibuglia and Furiani. At the beginning of the action the Sieur Paoli, who was at Olmeta, quitted it precipitately, and retired to some distance. These successes have been followed by the submission of the province [illegible] and of the pieve of Casica, and have determined the rebels to abandon the towers of Fornali and Mortella."

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, *Sept.* 10.

"The troubles of this unhappy kingdom increase every day. What gives most affliction to the King and Senate are the three confederacies just formed in Lithuania, in which some persons of great consideration have taken part. Some detachments of Russian troops are in march that way, to endeavour to disperse them.

"We just now hear that all the Noblesse on the frontiers of Hungary are up in arms, and that the clergy are incessantly animating the peasants to revolt.

"Major and Lieutenant de Goltz (sons of the General Baron de Goltz, who was Marshal of a confederacy of Dissidents) have been assassinated on the highway.

"Another fire broke out here yesterday, but it was soon extinguished."

We hear expresses both by sea and land are despatched to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, desiring his return to England. He had been only three days at Minorca when the last advices were sent from him.

Wednesday last William Lynch, Esq; Member for Canterbury, kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed Ambassadour to the Court of Turin, in the room of George Pitt, Esq.

Last night their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, and the Bishop of Osnabrug, his Danish Majesty, the Duke of Gloucester, &c. were present at the grand supper and ball at Carlton House. Their Majesties and the young Princes went to the Queen's house about seven o'clock.

Yesterday it was currently reported that orders have been sent to the Danish Ambassadour at Paris to demand, in categorical terms, satisfaction for the insult which the Danish flag lately received in the Mediterranean from a French xebeck, which affront, it is imagined, has determined his Danish Majesty to postpone his intended visit to the Court of Versailles.

It is reported that Lord Chatham intends to make a motion for the abolishing of the new established Board for American affairs, as being unconstitutional; also that he intends, once more, to use his utmost influence for the repeal of the late act obliging the Americans to pay a duty on commodities sent from Great Britain.

One principal obstruction to the change of the Ministry is that Lord Egmont (who is intended to have a principal share in the Administration) will not come in if Lord Chatham is permitted to have any part therein, not choosing to draw with a man who will arrogate to himself the guidance of every measure, which if successful he will solely assume the honour of, and if likely to be otherwise will withdraw and leave the blame on the rest, as he did before.

The powers engaged in Lord Chatham's new formed Brunswick compact are, Great Britain, Russia, Denmark, Prussia, Holland, and all the lesser provinces of the House of Brunswick.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland intends to be in England some time next week, several letters having been received from his Royal Highness and the Gentlemen belonging to his train, signifying his intentions.

We are told that a great and honest man at the head of the law, who has been talked of to be removed for these two years past, will not quit his station unless he is dismissed by Royal authority.

It is said that a sermon, rather too warm on the side of liberty, lately preached in America, has been burnt by order of one of the Governours there.

They write from Constantinople that the Janizaries have induced the Grand Seignior to adopt their ideas in regard to war; but that, on the other hand, the Grand Viziar, the Mufti, and persons of the law, seem to be of opinion that the Porte should by no means swerve from the pacifick system which it has long adopted.

His Excellency Robert Melville, Governour of Grenada, is arrived in England from that place.

Notwithstanding the caution with which Lord S—— transacted his business at Rotterdam, it has been discovered that immense sums have been remitted to London in three posts by the persons who met him there incog. For what service such sums have been negotiated time only can discover, but our politicians on this side of the water are of opinion that it bodes *peace*, for if money can *buy* peace it certainly can *preserve* it.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, *Sept.* 10.

"By advices from Corsica we are informed that Paoli hath lately published a manifesto, in which he observes it is strange the French troops should, sword in hand, seize on Patrimonio, Barbaggio, Nonza, and other posts, without a previous declaration of war; that it is not less surprising that the Marquis de Chauvelin hath published an edict by which the Most Christian King declares his having acquired a right of sovereignty over the isle of Corsica, in virtue of the cession of it made to him by the republick of Genoa; that nothing is more equivocal than this right of the republick; and that though it should even be averred to be doubtful, they have not the power of transmitting it to another state without the consent of the Corsican nation.

"We are assured that in this manifesto Paoli exhorts his fellow countrymen not to suffer themselves to be sold like beasts at market, but to defend their liberty, obtained at the price of so much blood, and to repel force by force. He invites them to send deputies the 20th of September to Cazinha, in order to deliberate there on the most proper measures to prevent the nation being brought under the dominion of a foreign power. In fine, he claims the protection and guaranty of all the sovereigns who were concerned in the last treaty of Aix la Chapelle."

According to letters from Leghorn, Commodore Spry, commander of the English squadron in the Mediterranean, had lately a conference with General Paoli, the subject of which still remains a secret.

They write from New York that a scene of the blackest villainy, in order to injure the character of an innocent person, accused of the most capital crimes, has just been set in its true light.

His Majesty's sloop the Wasp is arrived at Plymouth, having thrown her guns overboard, and damaged her provisions, in a hard gale of wind in the Irish channel.

They write from Lisbon that a treaty is on foot for ceding the isle of St. Catherine, on the coast of Brazil, to the Catholick King.

We are informed from Rome that a fire broke out on the 30th ult. in the library of the Vatican, which began in the head librarian's apartment, and destroyed all the books and papers, together with some valuable works which were preparing for the press. The same letters add that the church of the Trinitarians at Montenero, near the palace of the French Ambassadour, also took fire, and that the whole edifice, with all its ornaments, &c. was consumed, except the Glory and Host, which were preserved from the flames by a priest, at the hazard of his life.

They write from Naples that the excessive drought, which they have had the whole summer, had raised provisions to such an exorbitant price as was hardly ever before known there.

A few days ago a Lady of distinction, having lost an immense sum at cards, was obliged to take a solemn oath to abstain from all kinds of gaming for twelve months, to prevent the disagreeable consequence of a divorce from her husband.

Some persons say, pretty peremptorily, that a powerful and very enterprising monarch has this summer visited London in the habit of a Quaker, and they ground it on the following circumstance. A military Gentleman who served abroad, and knew the person of the King of Prussia, met in the street a person so dressed, whom he thought had a great resemblance to his Majesty, and his opinion being strong, and curiosity great, he was prompted, as he had when abroad heard him speak, to accost him, in order to hear the sound of his voice, the better to confirm or eradicate his opinion, as it should happen. Accordingly he made up to him, and said, Sir, I am much mistaken if I do not know you; to which the person answered that he did not, when they parted. The voice was such as strengthened his opinion, and in consequence he was impressed with an inclination to follow him, which he did, and housed him in Suffolk street, at a hotel for foreigners, and in a very short space of time after he knocked at the door, and asked a servant who he was, and was told he was not known. These persons are the more sanguine in their opinion of this matter, by an article of news from Holland, inserted in the papers some time since, and soon after his Majesty was known to be there, to this purport: "That he had not appeared there abroad for some days, and that it was not known where he was gone to."

BRISTOL, *Sept.* 29. On Sunday last the wife of Mr. Williams, an exciseman at Cannington, near Bridgwater, was safely delivered of three fine boys, who were all likely to live. They were soon after baptised by the names of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

DUBLIN, *October* 8.

IN the center of the town of Chelmsford in Essex (England) near the town hall, stands one of the most remarkable conduits in all England, if not in all Europe. It is built with brick and stone, of a quadrangular form, about 14 feet high, and from the four pipes, one on each side the quadrangle, there runs in one minute one hogshead and a half and four gallons and a half of water, in one day 2262 hogsheads and 54 gallons, in one month 63,360 hogsheads, and in one year 825,942 hogsheads and 54 gallons of the purest spring water.

On the 16th instant the snow Caple, one Savage master, from London to New Providence, sprung a leak about 250 leagues to the westward of Cape Clear, and immediately sunk. The hands and passengers, 17 men and two women, took to their boat, and at five next evening were providentially met by Capt. M'Carthy, from Liverpool to Philadelphia, who took them on board; four of the hands have since been brought to Limerick by Capt. Crozier, of the Sukey.

We hear that a cruising boat belonging to the Prince George cutter, stationed at Kinsale, was lost a few days ago, about 17 leagues from land; and the people on board, being five in number, unhappily perished.

Captain Munro of the Beggar's Bennison, who is arrived at Milford, fell in with a brig, 15 leagues N. W. of Scilly, and sent his boat and four men on board to examine her, but found no living person on board, nor any writings, chests, or clothes; her hatches were all open, and no boat on her deck. She is a new vessel, about 200 tuns, with an image head, and carved quarter pieces, square sterned, British built, painted blue, her cabin painted blue and red. After lying by her for eight hours, on purpose to carry her into some port, it coming to blow from the N. W. with a heavy sea, she thipping so much water, having no hatches, went down.

Oct. 2. Yesterday a young Lady renounced the errours of Popery, and embraced the Protestant religion, in the parish church of St. Peter; and this day another young Gentlewoman read her recantation from the errours of the church of Rome in Christ Church cathedral.

A few days ago John Malpas of Roache's town, in the county of Dublin, Esq; read his recantation from the errours of the church of Rome, and on Tuesday last took the usual oaths of qualification at the Tholsel in this city.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Dec.* 22.

CAPT. James Lusk, late of the ship Speirs, just arrived from Glasgow, had the misfortune to fall overboard, as he was striking at a fish, in a dark night, off the Western Islands. The people hearing him cry out when he fell immediately got out the boat to his assistance, but could not find him.

Last Saturday an outhouse of Mrs. Ambler's at Jamestown by some accident took fire, and was burnt to the ground. A valuable Negro man, attempting to save some of his effects, perished in the flames.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

PLEASE to insert the following character of the late worthy ANTHONY WALKE, sen. Esq; and oblige

Your humble servant,

PRINCESS ANNE, *Dec.* 8, 1768. } KALOPHILOS.

Compositum jus, fasque animo, sanctosque recessus
Mentis, & incoctum generoso pectus honesto. PERS. Sat. 2.

"Let us for Heaven a gift prepare."

"A soul where laws both human and divine,
"In practice more than speculation shine;
"A genuine virtue of a vigorous kind,
"Pure in the last recesses of the mind." DRYDEN.

ANTHONY WALKE, sen. Esq; who died the 8th ult. in the 76th year of his age, had many faults and failings, which he deplored with the greatest sensibility, and which were prevented from sinking into oblivion, by a body of volunteers ready for that honourable service. From a slender education, such as a little reading and writing, as the times would then afford, he made a wonderful proficiency in true and solid knowledge, greatly preferable to a knowledge of words and languages. He was a person of great abstemiousness and temperance, yet "providing things "honest in the sight of all men." He kept a plentiful table, where every guest found a hearty and elegant welcome. Long was he County Lieutenant and Judge of the Court, both which places he filled with a suitable dignity. He never neglected his duty to the Almighty, or Publick: No company, when well, ever detained him from Church or Court. He dedicated some time, evening and morning, to private devotion, and always assembled his family to join with him in prayer and thanksgiving to the Supreme Being. He constantly attended the publick service of the Church, and when there behaved with an unaffected solemnity and reverence, becoming the courts of the Most High. He never regarded the Sabbath as an idle day, never being so eager or hot in his pursuits of the world as to devote that day to visiting or diversion, works of necessity and mercy always excepted. What knowledge he had of medicines he applied usefully, every year importing a small quantity, by which he did a great deal of good to the poor and distressed around him. He always endeavoured to reform and improve his neighbours in their spiritual as well as temporal estate. Acting in a publick character, he seems to have been animated by the spirit of an old Roman. Whether there are any, now a days, that merit the following noble eulogium of a patriotick spirit, may be a problematical point; but if there should, perhaps he may be admitted into the number: "Our parents are dear to us, so are our children, our kindred, "our friends, and acquaintance, but the love of our country "alone (like Aaron's rod) ought to swallow up every other love." Or, in the excellent words of good old Cicero, superiour to all translations: "*Cari sunt parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, fami-*"*liares, sed omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est.*" When death was carrying on his approaches against him, and when unable to move without help or assistance, yet to those who visited him he behaved with his usual affability and cheerfulness. He was so far from false notions of grandeur, or having a great bustle made about him, that the very night he died he would allow none to sit up, excepting his usual attendants, though some chose to be nigh. Death was not at all surprising to him, nay with a calm intrepidity and fortitude, becoming a Christian, he met him: Between one and two in the morning, on Tuesday the 8th ult. he asked what o'clock it was, called for his clothes, and while they were getting ready he made a gentle and easy exit, sinking calmly into the arms of the King of Terrours.

Entered in the upper district of James *river.*

Dec. 23. John and William, Jeremiah Havens, from Boston, with 12 boxes of tallow candles, 22 barrels of cider, 20 hhds. of salt, 1 trunk of linens and woollens, 10,000 feet of pine plank, and 8 barrels of rum.

24. Speedwell, Osman Cock, from Salem, with 48 axes, 150 lb. of chocolate, 46 chairs, 6 quintals of fish, 185 lb. of cheese, 12 hhds. of salt, 3 barrels of mackerel, 8 hhds. and 1 tierce of molosses, 3 barrels of brown sugar, 7 cwt. and 1 quarter of muscovado sugar, and 2 hhds. and 3 tierces of rum.

26. Betſey, Abraham Cowper, from Antigua, in ballaſt.
26. Molly, Charles Campbell, from Antigua, with 32 hhds. of rum, 4 hhds of moloſſes, and 25 barrels of brown ſugar.
27. Minerva, James Rankin, from Air, with European goods.
27. Spiers, John Luſk, from Glaſgow, in ballaſt.
28. Prince George, John Fawn, from Hull, with European goods.
28. Phenix, John Lawmont, from Pocomoke, with 125 tuns of pig iron.
28. Newport, Samuel Edwards, from Salem, with 10 hhds. of ſalt, 20 buſhels of potatoes, 8 quintals of fiſh, 4 barrels of mackerel, 1000 wt. of cheeſe, 25 lb. of chocolate, 1 barrel of cranberries, 10 lb. of tea, 7 caſks of moloſſes, 1 barrel of loaf ſugar, and ſundry wooden and earthen ware.

Cleared.

Dec. 23. Bowman, Allan Stevenſon, for Glaſgow, with 469 hhds. of tobacco, 1 hhd. of Indian dreſſed deerſkins, 1 hhd of raw deerſkins, 6 tuns of bar iron, 12,000 ſtaves, 500 hoops, and 1 hhd. of rum.
24. Betſey and Hannah, Henry Webb, for Briſtol, with 45 hhds. of tobacco, 4588 buſhels of wheat, 6 tuns, 15 cwt. 1 quarter, and 8 lb. of hemp, 3000 ſtaves, and 2 pipes of Madeira wine.
29. Induſtry, William Copeland Latimer, for Barbados, with 327 barrels of flower, 60 tierces of bread, 146 buſhels of peaſe and beans, 18,000 ſhingles, and 2 hhds. of tobacco.

Advertiſements.

GRAY's creek, *Dec.* 24, 1768.

WHEREAS the copartnerſhip between *Archibald Dunlop* & *James Baird*, carried on here under the firm of *James Baird* & Co. will diſſolve the 30th of *July* next, all perſons that have demands againſt us are deſired to make them known, by that time, to *James Baird*, the acting partner, properly atteſted. No demands made afterwards will be acknowledged. JAMES BAIRD & Co.

SOUTHAMPTON county, *Dec.* 24, 1768.

THE ſubſcribers purpoſing to open ſtore at *Gray*'s creek the firſt of *Auguſt* next, all perſons who will favour them with their cuſtom may depend on the beſt uſage, and every indulgence in their power. They will ſtill continue their ſtore in this county. JOHN HAY & Co.

I HAVE appointed Mr. *Edward Stabler* and Mr. *John Sampſon* attornies in fact, during my abſence from this colony, for Meſſ. *Glover* & *Bill* of *Briſtol*.
2‖ ROBERT DEAN.

NORFOLK, *Dec.* 28, 1768.

THE partnerſhip between *William Chiſholm* and *John Bowneſs* being now expired, all perſons indebted to the ſaid concern, either by bond, bill, or open account, are requeſted to ſettle the ſame between this and the firſt day of *April* next enſuing, as the ſtore will ſtill be kept open until that time, in order to ſettle ſuch accounts; and all perſons who have demands againſt the ſaid concern are deſired to bring them in, that they may be properly adjuſted.

Alſo have juſt imported, in the brigantine *Orange*, Capt. *Elliott*, a choice aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt India* goods, which we will ſell very reaſonable, for ready money.
‖ CHISHOLM & BOWNESS.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Monday *the 9th of* January, *at* JAMES CITY *courthouſe, being court day,*

A TRACT of LAND in ſaid county, within 4 miles of *Williamſburg*, containing 430 acres, more or leſs, adjoining the lands of Mr. *Benjamin Weldon*, Mr. *Pride*, and Mr. *John Crawley*. At the ſame time will be ſold two tracts of LAND in *York* county, each 150 acres, more or leſs, joining the lands of Mr. *James Bates* and Mr. *Willis*. Alſo a mill in ſaid county, within two miles of the ſaid land, belonging to the eſtate of the late Mr. *William Prentis*, and ſold purſuant to his will. Next day will be ſold, at the plantation in *James City*, 3 Negro men, the ſtock of cattle, ſheep, hogs, horſes, corn, fodder, a bed and furniture, and ſundry plantation utenſils. The purchaſers will be allowed credit for all ſums above 25 l. until the 25th of *October* next, on giving bond and approved ſecurity to
2 The EXECUTORS.

To be SOLD, *on* SATURDAY *the* 28th of JANUARY *next, at the late dwelling houſe of* Richard Graves, *in* New Kent *county,*

SIX hundred and eighty five ACRES of good LAND for tobacco, or any kind of grain; ſeveral valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES, two of which are very good ſawers; the ſtock of cattle, ſheep, hogs, ſeveral good work horſes, and ſundry houſehold and kitchen furniture. Twelve months credit will be given for the Negroes, ſtock, &c. and the time of payment for the land will be agreed on at the day of ſale. If any perſon inclines to purchaſe the land before the day of ſale they will be ſhown it by *Richard C. Graves*, and know the terms of *William Graves*, or Mr. *John Lewis*. The purchaſers to give bond, and good ſecurity, to
RICHARD GRAVES.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the 9th of* January *next, at publick ſale, before Mr.* HAY's *door,*

ONE hundred ACRES of LAND, ſituate in *York* county, within a mile of the city of *Williamſburg*, adjoining his Excellency the Governour's paſture, the lands of *John Coke* and *Daniel Parke Cuſtis*, Eſq; deceaſed, and *Queen*'s creek, on which is a piece of fine marſh, a good and convenient landing, alſo a piece of fine ſwamp land either for paſturage or meadow, and the high land very good. On it is a very good dwelling-houſe, 3 rooms and a paſſage on the floor, all convenient outhouſes, moſtly new, and in pretty good repair; alſo an orchard of about 100 Hughes's crab trees. Six months credit will be allowed the purchaſer for the ſaid land, which is ſubject to the widow's dower, and is ſold, by virtue of a decree of *York* county court, to ſatisfy ſundry debts due from the eſtate of *Lawſon Burt*.
2 JOHN FERGUSSON, Executor.

FOUND in the quarter of Mr. *Everard* that I look over, in *November* 1767, a brown drab cloth GREAT COAT; it was ripped to pieces when I found it, and the buttons loſt. The owner may have it on proving his property, and paying for this advertiſement.
1‖ WILLIAM WATTS.

To be SOLD *at* HENRICO *Courthouſe, on* Monday *the 6th of* February *next, being Court Day,*

SEVERAL SLAVES belonging to the eſtate of *John Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed, and others, upon ſhort credit. GEORGE BROOKE.

AT KING WILLIAM Courthouſe, on *Wedneſday* the 4th of *January* next, will be ſold, to the higheſt bidders, about 20 choice SLAVES for ready money.

To be SOLD, *by virtue of a deed of truſt from* Richard Burks *to* Robert Donald *and Co. on* Monday *the 2d of* January *next,*

A TRACT of LAND in *Prince Edward* county, containing 150 acres, with a ſtorehouſe, and ſeveral other convenient houſes for an ordinary, thereon; alſo ten choice VIRGINIA born SLAVES. One half the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the other half as can be agreed on the day of ſale, giving bond and ſecurity to
MILLER WOODSON.

To be RENTED *for a term of years, very reaſonable,*

THE houſes and lots in the town of *Smithfield* where Mr. *John Taylor* formerly kept tavern. For particulars inquire of
2‖ FREDERICK PARKER.

To be SOLD,

TWO tracts of LAND in the county of *Albemarle*, in the neighbourhood of the town of CHARLOTTESVILLE, containing 400 acres each, the property of Mr. *Lewis Hansford* of *Norfolk*. For terms apply to Mr. *Joel Terrell*, living in *Charlotteſville*, or to the ſubſcriber, to whom the money for the whole is to be paid.
RO. C. NICHOLAS.

To be HIRED *at the half-way houſe between* Williamſburg *and* York, *on* Monday *the 2d of* January *next,*

TWENTY likely NEGRO MEN belonging to the eſtate of *John Brown*, deceaſed, among whom are three pair of extraordinary good ſawers, a very good carpenter, and ſeveral good watermen. Bond and ſecurity will be required.
ROBERT NICOLSON, JOHN BROWN, } Executors.

To be SOLD, *agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Dr.* John Clements, *deceaſed, at* Hobb's Hole, *on* Monday *the 20th of* February *next, being* Eſſex *court day,*

FORTY VIRGINIA born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, and children, among which are ſeveral good ſpinners. Eighteen months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and approved ſecurity to
Tdſ PITMAN CLEMENTS, Executor.

JUST arrived, the *Juſtitia*, Captain *Colin Somervell*, with about 120 healthy SERVANTS, conſiſting of men, women, and boys, among which are many tradeſmen, *viz.* Shoemakers, tailors, weavers, hatters, diers, carpenters, joiners, houſe painters, a tanner, a bookbinder, a ſtone maſon, a good wheelwright, a tallow chandler, farmers, and other country labourers. There are, I doubt not, other tradeſmen; but not having yet examined the ſervants, I cannot now mention them. The ſale will commence on *Thurſday* the 29th of this inſtant *(Dec.)* at *Leed*'s town, on *Rappahannock*. A reaſonable credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved ſecurity to
THOMAS HODGE.

N. B. There is one of the ſervants who plays well on the *French* horn, flute, and other inſtruments.

NORFOLK, *Dec.* 17, 1768.

AS I intend to leave the colony ſoon, all perſons that have any accounts ſtanding open with the late copartnerſhip of *Archibald White* and Co. are deſired ſpeedily to ſettle the ſame; and ſuch as have any demands againſt that concern, on me, are deſired to make them known.
ARCHIBALD WHITE.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 13th of *October* laſt, a Negro fellow called AARON, about 5 feet 11 inches high, about 20 years of age, of a yellow complexion, is a ſpare made fellow, and has been branded on each cheek IR, though not plain.

Whoever conveys the ſaid Negro to the ſubſcriber, in *Cheſterfield* county, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward. HENRY RANDOLPH.

AUGUSTA, *Nov.* 16, 1768.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Auguſta*, on the 1ſt of this inſtant, a convict ſervant man named THOMAS KERR, who had on when he went away a new felt hat, a light blue cloth coat, a purple coloured veſt, a coarſe ſhirt, old leather breeches, woollen ſtockings, a coarſe pair of linen wrappers, new ſhoes, and a pair of large braſs buckles; he took with him a woman's ſhift, one ſheet, one coarſe apron, and three deerſkins in the hair; he is ſuppoſed to have taken with him a ſhort rifle gun, and ſome ammunition. He is of a middle ſtature, and a fair or ſandy complexion. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that the owner may get him, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward. ‖ JOHN BOTKIN.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the 9th of* January *next, before Mr.* Hay's *door,*

ONE hundred and ninety five acres of LAND, in *York* county, about 4 miles from *Williamſburg*, adjoining the lands of Mr. WILLIAM GRAVES and Mr. PHILIP BURT; alſo about ſixteen valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, and children. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of *April* next. JAMES M'CARTY.

THERE is in *New Kent* gaol three Negroes, who are now under ſentence of death for felony, two of whom ſay they came from *North Carolina*. One of them is about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſays he was born in *Guadaloupe*, can ſpeak *French*, and that he belongs to *Joſeph Sutton*, in *Edenton* county; another about the ſame height, a new Negro, cannot ſpeak plain *Engliſh*, has earrings in his ears, appears to be very ſimple, and ſays he belongs to *Richard Samuels*, in the ſaid county; the other is a remarkable well made fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a bold countenance, is *Virginia* born, and ſays he belongs to *Solomon Miller*, of *Norfolk* county, *Virginia*. A well ſet Mulatto fellow is alſo in the ſaid gaol, who ſays he was a freeman born in *Antigua*, and is ſervant to a collier at Mr. *Hunter*'s forge, upon *Rappahannock*; he was concerned with the above ſlaves in the act of felony, but has not yet had his trial. They all confeſs they broke *Norfolk* gaol together ſome time in *October* laſt. The ſaid ſlaves are not to be executed until the 2d *Friday* in *January* next, and it may be ſuppoſed if their maſters would come and intercede for a pardon it might be granted.

STOLEN out of a lot in *Frederickſburg*, ſuppoſed by a man that broke from the ſheriff of *Loudoun* as he was on his way to *Williamſburg*, the 1ſt of this inſtant, a large black horſe, 8 or 9 years old, near 5 feet high, goes very well but not faſt, has a faint ſtar in his forehead, his two hind feet white, ſeveral black ſpots round the edge of his hoof, is thin made and narrow behind, a thick buſhy tail, a remarkable lump on the top of his back juſt under the hind part of the ſaddle, has at times the appearance of ſtones, though he has none, and as to his brand I am not poſitive, but think it is with a hook on his buttock. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me, or gives me ſuch intelligence that I get him, ſhall have 20 s. reward; or, if their trouble can reaſonably be thought to be worth more, they ſhall have it. I live in *Albemarle* county, near Dr. *Thomas Walker*'s.
CHARLES DOUGLASS.

TAKEN up in *Hampton* road, by Capt. *Andrew Lee*'s ſailors, a twenty hhd. FLAT, with her upper ſtreaks ſtove in, her ſtem ſplit, by driving the ringbolts, and has a chain about three yards long. The owner may have her on paying charges, of
THOMAS YOUNGHUSBAND.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a red ſteer, about 3 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, his belly and part of his tail and hind legs white, and branded on the near ſide of his rump S; poſted, and appraiſed to 40 s.
CHARLES PATRICK.

TAKEN up, in *Auguſta*, a ſorrel horſe, about 14 hands high, about 10 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, paces and trots, had on a bell, and branded on the off ſhoulder and buttock IB; poſted, and appraiſed to 8 l. 7 s. 6 d.
JOHN BOTKIN.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a bay mare, about 5 years old, about 4 feet 5 inches high, with a ſwitch tail, a ſaddle ſpot, trots, and branded on the near buttock with an inverted F. 2‖ HOUSEN HAROLD.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the 6th of* March *next,*

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of *Chriſtopher Robinſon*, Eſq; at his late dwelling-houſe in the county of *Middleſex*. And the next day, at *Urbanna*, will be expoſed to ſale about 100 *Virginia* born SLAVES. The time of payment, both for perſonal eſtate and Negroes, will be made known on the day of ſale.
Tdſ. RICHARD CORBIN, RALPH WORMELEY, } Executors.

Whoever have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known to Mr. *David Ker*.

OETS

E *on* CHP

ARISE,
No. ſu
Ariſ
In loſt
Tha

ORNER.

ISTMAS DAY 1768.

my muſe, with warmth divine,
bject mean I am to ſing,
without delay,
ſtrains teach me t' unfold
heavenly bounty ſhown of old
Upon firſt Chriſtmas day.

The God of Nature, he who ſaid
The word, and ſtraight all things were made,
That do this earth adorn,
This day, in favour to mankind,
Was born, and acted as a friend
To men the moſt forlorn.

He who, of all the worlds around
Which through immenſity are found,
Was by one word creator,
Yet from his heavenly throne of bliſs
Vouchſafed to appear in this,
As God, Man, Mediator.

When blood of bulls for ſacrifice,
And that of goats, could not ſuffice
T' appeaſe offended Heaven,
Then ſaid our Lord, behold I come
To free the wretched ſlave from doom,
Myſelf the ranſom given.

The angels theſe good tidings ſpread,
A ſtar the eaſtern Magi led,
Who forthwith preſents bring;
Myrrh, teaching us the child was man,
Incence, by which we God him ſcan,
And by the gold a King.

Yet ſee from Herod's cruelty
This infant King ſoon forc'd to fly,
For ſhelter and relief;
And with amazement too! perceive
That from his manger to his grave
He was a man of grief.

At laſt to 's heavenly father's will,
Which he had ſent him to fulfil,
He paid a due ſubmiſſion;
His life he for us ſinners gave,
And by his ſufferings we have
Of ſins the full remiſſion.

He paid the debt which we did owe,
For us his precious blood did flow,
For us who did rebel!
From hence all bleſſings we receive,
By it, at length, we hope to have
A ſure releaſe from hell.

When thus our great Redeemer trode
The wine-preſs of the wrath of God,
And trode it out alone,
The Sun, amaz'd, his face did hide!
Earth from her inmoſt centre ſigh'd!
And Nature gave a groan!

The temple's veil was rent in twain!
Darkneſs did univerſal reign!
The graves gave up their dead!
'Twas then, O ſerpent, thou didſt feel;
The ſeed, of whom thou 'adſt bruis'd the heel,
Then ſorely bruis'd thy head.

Forbid it, Lord, that we offend
This ſo divine and heavenly friend,
Or former faults renew,
Since by ſuch conduct we again
Do give our bleſt Redeemer pain,
And torture him anew.

Let love and gratitude inſpire
Our ſouls with pure ſeraphick fire,
T' adore this beſt of friends;
On goodneſs ſuch let us not trample,
But wiſely follow his example,
Until our lives he ends.

MAYFIELD, *Dec.* 16, 1768. } CALEDONIENSIS.

To the PRINTER.

PLEASE to give the following lines (very neceſſary in theſe days) a place in your juſtly admired paper, though extracted from an old publication, and you will oblige ſeveral of your female readers, beſides yours, &c.

LUCRETIA.

From my chamber near the College, *Dec.* 26, 1768.

To the LADIES.

YE fair (to you I write) attend,
Nor ſlight th' inſtructions of a friend;
Hear, whilſt I ſtrive to ſcan
The various wiles and various arts,
The baits and traps laid for your hearts,
By the deceiver MAN.

Long have they wag'd unequal war,
Long have they deem'd all methods fair,
To ſeize their deſtin'd prey;
By ſtorm ſome try the fort to win,
Some gain the governour within,
A much ſecurer way.

But not the forward and the bold,
More than the careleſs and the cold,
Are maſters of their art;
Too open much their ſnares appear,
Their words may wound the modeſt ear,
Yet ſeldom touch the heart.

But now attend, while I deſcribe
The ſoftly ſighing, dangerous tribe,
Who, to alarm the leſs,
Cloth'd like the fabled wolf, betray,
And ſteal you from yourſelves away,
In friendſhip's borrow'd dreſs.

Theſe all your vigilance require;
And moſtly thoſe you moſt admire
With prudent caution treat:
So ſhall your days with peace be crown'd,
And happineſs, but ſeldom found,
Shall make your breaſt her ſeat.

HOBB's HOLE, *Dec.* 15, 1768.

THE ſubſcriber intends for *Britain* this enſuing ſummer, and as he does not intend to retail any more goods after the 20th inſtant he deſires that thoſe who are indebted to him, as factor for Mr. *James Ritchie* and Co. of *Glaſgow*, merchants, or on his own account, will immediately ſettle accounts, and give bond for what may be due. As his intention in taking bonds is not to puſh immediately for the money, but to aſcertain the exact ſums that may be due, and prevent diſputes and trouble to the perſon who may collect the debts, a reaſonable time will be allowed for making payment upon giving bond; but thoſe who are in debt, and do not ſettle and give bond, will be ſued immediately, as he will imagine they intend to diſpute the accounts, and if ſued immediately it is probable the ſuit may be tried before he his obliged to leave the colony. Thoſe who have any claims againſt him are deſired to apply for pay. WILLIAM WODDROP.

HOBB's HOLE, *Dec.* 15, 1768.

AS I intend to convert my preſent dwelling-houſe into an ordinary, to be kept on my own account, any perſon that I know to be well qualified for keeping a good ordinary, or recommended as ſuch by perſons I can depend on, will meet with encouragement upon applying, if willing to engage for a term of years. WILLIAM WODDROP.

THE church of *Charles* pariſh, in *York* county, having been broke open on *Monday* night the 5th of this inſtant *(Dec.)* and robbed of a damaſk communion table-cloth and napkin, a ſurplice, and ſilver cup, marked C+P, containing about three pints. If any of the above articles ſhould be offered for ſale, it is hoped the perſon who offers them will be ſecured; and we hereby promiſe a reward of 5 l. to any perſon who ſhall diſcover and apprehend the thief, ſo that he or ſhe may be convicted of the ſacrilege.

JOHN HOWARD, } Church-
ROBERT SHEILD, } Wardens.

To be SOLD *at vendue, on* Friday *the* 20*th of* January *next, in* KING *and* QUEEN *county,*

A TRACT of LAND, containing 462 acres, formerly a glebe where Mr. *Dunbar* lived, whereon is a dwelling-houſe with two rooms and a paſſage on a floor, and a brick cellar, with all other convenient outhouſes, and the plantation in good order for cropping. At the ſame time will be ſold ſeveral valuable SLAVES, STOCK of HORSES, CATTLE, and HOGS, and PLANTATION UTENSILS. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond with ſecurity.

EDWARD CARY.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to me are deſired to make immediate payment, or ſuits will be commenced againſt them.

To be SOLD, *on very reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, or on* 3 *or* 4 *Years Credit, paying Intereſt for the Money,*

THE Dwelling-Houſe in *Palace* ſtreet, with four Lots of Ground, well encloſed, and in good repair, where the ſubſcriber now lives. There is no ſituation in this city ſuperiour to it, for pleaſantneſs and convenience.

WILLIAM CARTER.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Thurſday *the* 5*th of* January *next, at the plantation of* Benjamin Hunt, *deceaſed, in* Suſſex *county,*

ALL the ESTATE of the ſaid HUNT, conſiſting of ſeveral likely *Virginia* born NEGROES, a STOCK of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, alſo all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and the crop of CORN and TOBACCO. Credit will be allowed until the 15th of *April* next, on giving bond and ſecurity.—All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame are deſired to bring them in properly atteſted.

4 JOHN WALKER, Adminiſtrator.

WESTOVER, *Nov.* 20, 1768.

I WILL give THREE POUNDS reward for apprehending runaway HARRY, a Negro man about 26 years of age, of a middle ſtature, with a down look; he is a ditcher by trade. And FORTY SHILLINGS to apprehend JAMES, run away alſo, who is a Mulatto boy about 17 years of age. They muſt be conveyed to

W. BYRD.

TAKEN up, in *Spotſylvania*, a bright bay colt, about 2 years old, 4 feet 2 inches high, neither dockt nor branded, nor no fleſh marks; poſted, and appraiſed to 4 l. 10 s. WILLIAM OLIVER.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a cheſtnut ſorrel mare, with a blaze in her face, has two white feet, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, branded on the near ſhoulder TB in a piece, aud on the near buttock X; poſted, and appraiſed to 31 l. 10 s. JOHN WHITE.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a dark b mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, with a hanging ma and ſwitch tail, paces ſlow, had on a ſmall bell, but not brande poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l. 12 s. 6 d.

WILLIAM NORTH

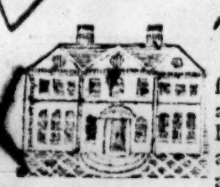
TAKEN up, in *Amherſt*, a bay hor with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a ſprig tail, had a on, and branded on the off buttock B; poſted, and appraiſed 1 s. THOMAS SMITH.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Dec.* 7, 1768.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſo a *Congo* Negro man ſlave, named YAMMER, abou feet 1 inch high, about 45 years old, had on a brown cloth co Negro cotton breeches, and an oſnabrugs ſhirt. He was forme coachman to Governour *Gooch*, did once belong to *John Hyndman*, late of this city, as alſo to Mr. *Meriwether Skelton*, and now belongs to the eſtate of *George Johnſton*, deceaſed, of *Fairfax*. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges, of

9 WILLIAM LANE.

To be LET *for one year, or* LEASED *for a term of years,*



TWO well accuſtomed ORDINARIES, and land with each ſufficient to work four or five hands. The are part of the eſtate of *James Stewart*, late of *Brunſwick* county, deceaſed, and are as follow, *viz.* One on *Meherrin* river, at *Hicks's Ford*, kept for ſeveral years paſt by *John Carter*, whereon is a very good dwelling-houſe, with all other convenient outhouſes, the plantation in very good order, and may be entered on at *Chriſtmas*. The other in *Suſſex* county, formerly kept by the deceaſed, is an exceeding fine place for a publick houſe, is generally known by the name of *Stewart's* ſhop, and may be entered on immediately. Any perſons inclinable to rent the above places may know the terms by applying to

Tf JOHN STEWART, } Executors.
RICHARD STEWART, }

STRAYED or STOLEN from *King William* court-houſe, about ſix weeks ago, a bay horſe, about 14 hands high, with a black mane and tail, paces, trots, and gallops, draws very well in a chair, branded on the near ſhoulder I, and on the near butock W. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to Mr. *Holt Richeſon*, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have 20 s. reward.

Tf ALEXANDER GLASS STRACHAN.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing upwards of 1000 acres, ſituate in *Eſſex* county, adjacent to *Piſcataway* creek. It has many conveniences and valuable improvements, and may be entered upon immediately. Long credit will be allowed, if required, on giving undoubted ſecurity for the money. The land may be ſeen at any time, and laid off in lots if deſired, by applying to

Tf LE ROY HIPKINS.

AS I have thoughts of removing to *King William*, I would ſell on very reaſonable terms my land in *Dinwiddie*, containing 1238 acres, lying on the main road, three miles above *Peterſburg*, whereon are two plantations, with commodious buildings and an ordinary, which is rented for eight years at 55 l. per annum. Alſo about 8000 acres of land in *Brunſwick*, within 40 miles of *Peterſburg*; and near 4000 acres in the county of *Mecklenburg*, about 60 miles from *Peterſburg*. On theſe tracts are ſeveral plantations, and the ſoil is exceeding fine for wheat and tobacco. Credit will be allowed until the 20th of *November* 1770. For further particulars thoſe who incline to purchaſe may apply to

Tf ROBERT RUFFIN.

To be RENTED *for one Year, or* LEASED *for a Term of Years,*

THE noted ORDINARY formerly kept by *James Mills*, de in *King William* county, which is as publickly ſituated as any ordinary whatever, where all travellers to *Williamſburg*, that paſs through the ſaid county, go by the door. It is to be entered upon next New Year's day, and the terms may be known by applying to me in ſaid county.

Tf ROGER GREGORY.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS o LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of tho moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20 l. which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	Lots.	*Val*	*Rents*
Inſpection at *Page's*, five lots, at 12 years purchaſe,		L. 840	L. 70
Do. at *Crutchfield's*, ſix lots, at do.		720	6
		L. 1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20 l.	135	2700	
		L. 4260	130
137 Prizes,	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 tickets, at 10 l. each,		L. 4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY's, *Williamſburg*, as ſoon as the tickets are all ſold, of which notice ſhall be given in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry intereſt from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, Joh Thompſon, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, managers, or any three of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* t firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— *** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care a Expedition.